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PEACE SOIREE IN LONDON.

On Tuesday, July 9th, Mr. Walter Hazell, the Treasurer of the Peace Society, kindly threw open his residence, in Russell Square, for the reception of the American and other friends of Peace, who happened at that time to be in London, and some of whom had just returned from the Paris Peace Congresses. The guests were entertained to tea and supper by Mr. and Mrs. Hazell, and spent a very pleasant evening. Amongst the company present were Rev. R. B. Howard (Secretary of the American Peace Society), Rev. Edward C. Hood and Mrs. Hood (of Massachusetts), Mr. F. B. Gilman (of Cambridge), Mr. J. Carvell Williams (late M. P.), Mr. Wm. Evans Darby (Secretary of the Peace Society), Rev. F. B. Meyer, Rev. J. P. Gledstone, Mrs. and Miss Gledstone, Mr. Hazell, jun., Miss Hazell, Miss Peckover, Miss Phillips (of Tottenham), Mrs. Lucas (sister of the late John Bright, M. P.), Mr. Alfred W. Bennett, M. A., and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Frederick G. Cash, Mr. William Holmes, Mr. Felix Moscheles and Mrs. Moscheles, Mr. William Tallack (Secretary of the Howard Association), Mr. Howard Evans and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Southey, Miss Peppercorn, Miss Braithwaite, Mr. George Gillett, Mr. Henry Catford, Mr. James Henderson, Mr. Gill and others.

Several of the party, and in particular Mr. Hazell, Rev. R. B. Howard, Mr. W. E. Darby, Miss Peckover, and Mr. Howard Evans, made some interesting observations respecting the recent Congresses in Paris, and on the impressions which they had severally received there. The evening was chiefly devoted to conversation, and was very enjoyable.—*London Herald*.

AMERICA AND THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

Professor Henry Drummond makes an earnest appeal in the June *Scribner*, for the United States to join in the work of suppressing slavery in Africa. He says:

"America has never been provincial. She must not become so. So manifold and pressing are now the interests of her own country that she might also be pardoned if she did. But the world will be bewildered and disappointed if she separates herself now from the rest of mankind in facing those great wrongs of humanity from which seas cannot divide her and which her poorer brethren in every part of Europe are giving themselves to relieve. America does well in refusing the entanglements of European polities. Let her be careful lest she isolate herself from its humanities. None who know her will fear for a moment that the breadth of her sympathies and the greatness of her national heart will not continue to be shown in her sustained philanthropies, in her joining hand to hand with the advanced nations of the earth in helping on all universal causes which find their appeal in the world's great need and tribulation."

ARBITRATION AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS.

The contending factions for the governorship of the Chickasaw nation reached an agreement January 9, 1889. Each chief agreed to submit his claims to the governorship, to Secretary Vilas, and allow him to decide, both agreeing to abide by his decision. The contest had been in progress for three months, and has caused bloodshed and hard feelings throughout the nation.—*Messenger of Peace*.

THE PARIS PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

The remarkable Parliamentary Conference which has been in session during the past few days at the Hotel Continental was the first attempt to bring together unofficially the officially chosen representatives of different nations to consult upon the mutual interests of those nations. It owes its existence to certain members of the English and French legislative bodies which met in Paris last winter and issued a call for this Conference, which was especially intended to promote international arbitration. The Conference consisted of over one hundred men who impressed all outsiders by the seriousness and dignity of their deliberations. They appointed able committees at their first session, held on June 29. These committees reported in favor of permanent treaties of arbitration between civilized nations, and advocated immediate action by the United States of America, France, Italy and Great Britain for the adoption of such treaties, adding that the same policy would doubtless commend itself ultimately to other nations of the world. They also deprecated overgrown armaments as threatening the peace of the world, and counselled their mutual and proportionate reduction. In these measures the Conference was largely in sympathy with the Universal Peace Congress which preceded it, but with which it had no connection. At the closing session the propositions mentioned were discussed, and, as we stated yesterday, modified in some particulars and adopted. An annual Conference of Legislators was advised, for the expense of which it was proposed to raise £10,000. There have been at intervals general peace congresses since 1848. Governments often meet by their diplomatic representatives. Sovereigns have frequently visited each other on subjects of mutual interest to themselves and their people. But this successfully inaugurated scheme for *an annual conference of persons representing in their own Parliament large bodies of people, for the express purpose of shaping international policy in the interest of peace, is something new*.

[The last is the most significant point. Governments are growing to be more and more governments of the people by their chosen representatives. This movement contemplates the united action of those representatives in the interest of Peace.]

"I do not see," said the Secretary of the American Peace Society, a representative at the Congress, speaking to one of our editors yesterday, "how peace in Europe can be disturbed for a very long period to come. With the formidable peace alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy holding France at bay—supposing, for argument's sake, that France is actuated, or is likely to be actuated, by any bellicose intentions—it would be perfect madness on the part of this country to attempt a breach of the peace. As to the supposed impending alliance between France and Russia, it is inconceivable to an American, like myself, that a liberty-loving people like the French could regard any such *entente* with an autocratic Power with other than a feeling of misgiving, not to say repugnance. My only hope for a permanently wholesome and ultimately triumphant current of opinion in favor of international arbitration on the European Continent is based on the prospect that the democracy of Germany and France may be alike successful in achieving their undoubted aims in favor of that great principle. They are already allied in that, as in some other principles that are showing slow but certain signs of progress."—*Galignani's (Paris) Messenger*.